No 2
Harriet M. Paget

A MONOGRAPH

of the

Trogonidæ

OR

Family of Trogons.

by

J. GOULD,

F. L. S.

Part I.

(To be completed in three Parts)

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TROGON TEMNURUS ♂(Temm.)
Cuba Trogon.

Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J & E. Gould

Printed & Published by Hullmandel

TROGON TEMNURUS, *Temm.*

Cuba Trogon.

Specific Character.

Trog. capite saturatè chalybeo-cæruleo; dorso alisque viridibus, harum secundariis ad apicem albo latè unifasciatis, remigibus nigris albo fasciatis; gutture pectoreque cinereis; ventre coccineo; rectricibus intermediis sex viridibus, ad apicem (pogoniis expansis) latè emarginatis, reliquis ad basin viridibus, in medio fasciâ albâ alterâque viridi notatis, ad apicem latè albis.

Rostrum sanguineum ad culmen nigro notatum; *pedes* brunnei.

Bill blood red with a broad culminal mark of black; whole of the head and ear-coverts deep glossy steel-blue; back and upper tail-coverts green; throat and breast light grey; lower part of the abdomen and under tail-coverts scarlet; upper part of the wings green, the secondaries being crossed near their tip with a broad bar of white; primaries black strongly barred with white; six middle tail-feathers green, each having the web at the tip elongated from the stem on each side, forming the end of the feather into a deep scollop; the three outer feathers on each side green at the base, succeeded by an alternate bar of white and green, and deeply tipped with white; feet brown.

Total length, 10½ inches; *bill*, 1; *wing*, 6; *tail*, 6¼; *tarsi*, ⅝.

Trogon temnurus. Temm. Pl. Col. 326.

So extremely scarce is this singular species in the collections of Europe, and so little information has been obtained relative to its history, that its habits and manners are totally unknown. The female, as far as I am aware, has never yet been described or even seen by any ornithologist. Its native habitat, Cuba, is I believe the most northern locality from which any of its race has been received, and it is to be hoped that ere long some enterprising naturalist will direct his attention to the country of which this bird is a native, and afford us some information respecting its economy. It was first figured in the Planches Coloriées of M. Temminck, who states that specimens form part of the collections of Leyden, Brussels, and Paris: these, with an imperfect skin in the possession of the Zoological Society, are, I believe, all the examples of this bird in Europe.

Upon looking at the markings of the wing, we cannot fail to be struck with their resemblance to those on the same part of several of the Woodpeckers; the peculiar termination of the tail also, together with its more attenuated bill, are features equally conspicuous, yet these must be considered as relations of analogy and not of affinity.

TROGON NARINA, (Shaw).
Narina Trogon.

Drawn from Nature & on stone by J. Wolf.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

TROGON NARINA, *Levaill.*

Narina Trogon.

Specific Character.

Mas. *Trog. splendenti-viridis, ventre sanguineo; alis brunneis, secundariis tegminibusque cinereo-albido pulverulentis, harum pogoniis externis metallicè viridi tinctis; rectricibus duabus intermediis saturatè purpureo-viridibus, duabus proximis utrinque olivaceo-viridibus, reliquis saturatè viridibus ad apices latè albis.*

Rostrum flavum cœruleo tinctum; *pedes* pallidè brunnescenti-flavi.

Fœm. *mari simillima, differt orbitis gutture, pectoreque rufo-brunneis, hâc pallidiore roseoque parùm tinctâ, ventre tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus saturatè roseis.*

Male. Bill yellow with a tinge of blue; whole of the head, throat, chest, shoulders, back, and upper tail-coverts resplendent green; breast and under surface bright blood red; the wings brown, the greater coverts and secondaries powdered with greyish white, the outer edge of each feather having a tinge of metallic green; two centre feathers of the tail dark purplish green, two next on each side olive green, the three outer on each side dark green at their base, largely tipped with white; feet light brownish yellow.

Female. The upper surface and tail closely resemble those of the male; round the eye and throat rufous brown, becoming paler on the chest, which is slightly tinted with rosy pink; lower part of the abdomen and under tail-coverts deep rose red.

Total length, 11¼ inches; *bill*, 1⅛; *wing*, 5¼; *tail*, 6½; *tarsi*, ¾.

Trogon Narina. Le Vaill., Hist. Nat. des Ois. d'Afrique, pl. 228 et 229.
——————— Vieill., 2nd Edit. Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., tom. 8. p. 318.

While the tropical regions of Asia and America are inhabited by numerous species of this group, the whole continent of Africa has not, up to the present time, presented us with more than a single one, the *Trogon Narina*, which, we believe, was first discovered by Le Vaillant, whose description in his elaborate work on the birds of Africa affords us much information respecting its habits and economy.

M. Le Vaillant states that the favourite haunts of the *Trogon Narina* are the densest parts of the forest, where it sits on a low dead branch nearly motionless during the middle part of the day, it being only in the morning and evening that it displays its activity in the capture of its food, which consists chiefly of locusts, beetles, and other winged insects, to which are added the larger kinds of caterpillars. Its flight is said to be short and rapid; darting from its favourite perch with unerring aim at each passing insect, and either returning to its former station or perching near the spot. This mode of life has procured for the *Trogon Narina* the character of a sad, melancholy and stupid bird.

It frequents the large woods called Autemiquoi, and those on the banks of the river Gamtoos in the Caffre country. The nest is placed in the holes of trees; the eggs are four in number, almost round, and of a rosy white: the female sits for twenty days; and the moment the young are excluded they take flight and follow their parents for a considerable period. During the pairing-season the male frequently utters a melancholy-sounding cry, but at other times he is silent.

TROGON DUVAUCELII. (Temm.)

Duvaucel's Trogon.

Drawn from Nature & on stone by J. & E. Gould.

Printed by C. Hullmandel

TROGON DUVAUCELII, *Temm.*

Duvaucel's Trogon.

Specific Character.

Mas. *Trog. dorso castaneo; corpore subtùs, uropygio, caudæque tectricibus superioribus coccineis; capite, gutture, alisque nigris, his (præter remigibus) albo transversim strigatis; rectricibus duabus intermediis castaneis nigro apiculatis, duabus proximis utrinque nigris, reliquis ad basin nigris ad apicem albis.*

*Rostrum orbita*que nuda cœruleæ.

Fœm. *Capite, pectore, dorsoque brunneis; uropygio rufescenti-brunneo; ventre pallidè rubro; alis nigris brunneo fasciatis.*

Male. The whole of the head and throat black; breast, under surface, rump, and upper tail-coverts rich scarlet; back chestnut brown; wings black, and, with the exception of the primaries, marked transversely with fine lines of white; the three outer tail-feathers black at the base and white at the tip, the two next on each side wholly black, and the two middle ones chestnut brown, tipped with black; bill and space round the eye blue.

Female. Head, chest, and back brown; rump reddish brown; under surface light red; wings black rayed transversely with broad lines of brown; tail as in the male.

Total length, 9 inches; *bill*, 1; *wing*, 4; *tail*, 6; *tarsi*, ½.

Trogon Duvaucelii. Temm. Pl. Col. 291.

For brilliancy of colouring nothing can surpass the tints that adorn the plumage of this little Trogon, which, unlike every other species of the family that has come under my notice, has the rump and lower portion of the back of a scarlet colour, vying in every respect with the rich and fiery hue of the breast. The admiration with which these birds must be viewed even when seen in preserved collections will enable us to form some idea of their still greater beauty in a state of nature, when darting meteor-like through the dark recesses of the dense and gloomy parts of the forests; and when so seen they cannot fail to call forth the admiration and inflame the enthusiasm of the naturalist, who has ventured to seek their haunts in those primitive districts.

The sexes offer the usual differences in the colouring of the plumage which characterize several other species, the female being less gaily attired, having the head brown instead of black, and the wings transversely rayed with broad lines of brown instead of fine lineations of white as in the male.

Habitat Sumatra.

TROGON VARIEGATUS; (Spix).
Purple-breasted Trogon.

Drawn from Nature & on stone by J. & E. Gould.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

TROGON VARIEGATUS, *Spix.*

Purple-breasted Trogon.

Specific Character.

Mas. *Trog. viridis; capite suprà pectoreque purpureis, illo frontem versus nigrescens; alis in medio minutè lineolis flexuosis nigris albisque notatis, remigibus saturatè brunneis pogoniis externis albis; rectricibus duabus intermediis chalybeo-viridibus nigro apiculatis, proxmis utrinque duabus nigris ad marginem exteriorem viridibus, reliquis ad basin nigris apicem versus nigro alboque fasciatis apicis maculâ quadratâ albâ; corpore subtùs, præter pectus, saturatè coccineo; femoribus nigris.*

Irides saturatè brunneæ; *rostrum* flavescenti-albidum; *pedes* cœrulescenti-cinerei.

Fœm. *Fuliginoso-cinereus, caudâ brunneo tinctâ; alis in medio albo fasciatis; pectore albo; rectricibus extimis utrinque tribus pogoniis externis nigro fasciatis.*

Male. Bill yellowish white; head and chest metallic purple merging into black on the forehead; ears, throat, back, and upper tail-coverts green; centre of the wings covered with very minute zigzag markings of black and white; primaries dark brown with their outer edges white; two middle tail-feathers steel green tipped with black, two next on each side black with their outer edges green; the three outer feathers on each side black at the base, and barred with white and black, ending in a square mark of white; whole of the under surface deep scarlet; thighs black; tarsi bluish grey; irides very dark brown.

Female. Head, chest, and upper surface dark sooty grey; centre of the wing distinctly barred with white; upper part of the abdomen white, merging into scarlet on the belly and under tail-coverts; tail deep sooty grey with a tinge of brown, the three outer feathers barred with black on their outer edges.

Total length, 9 inches; *bill*, 1; *wing*, 4; *tail*, 5; *tarsi*, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Trogon variegatus. Spix, Av. Sp. Nov. tom. 1. pl. xxxviii[a]. p. 49.

I am indebted to Mr. Swainson for the loan of three highly interesting examples of this species, from which specimens the figures on the accompanying Plate were drawn. I perfectly agree with this gentleman in considering the lower one to be a very old male; but with regard to the centre one I am rather uncertain, some appearances inducing me to believe it to be a young male in the state intermediate between youth and maturity, when it has acquired the perfect wings and tail but wants the brilliancy of the upper surface. I would here suggest that probably these birds may at some seasons, through the action of light and heat, lose the metallic lustre of their plumage, and consequently bear the sombre appearance of the centre bird in our Plate. Although not fully prepared to assert that this is the case, I am borne out in my opinion by discovering, on minutely examining the bird, that the wing-feathers are old, worn, and partly decomposed. The upper figure is without doubt that of an adult female.

On examining other specimens of this bird in the collection of M. Natterer, I find that it is subject to a very unusual and considerable variation of its markings; for although they all bear the general characteristics of the species, still scarcely two examples are to be found possessing strictly similar markings of the three lateral tail-feathers: in some specimens the black bars predominate, and in others the white; I have reason to believe, however, that in very old males the black bars become partially obliterated, as exhibited in the lower figure of the accompanying Plate.

The *Trogon variegatus* is a native of Brazil, where, M. Natterer informs me, it inhabits the woods bordering the rivers Negro and Paraguay. It was first discovered by Dr. Spix, in whose work is a good representation of the male: it will also form a conspicuous plate in Mr. Swainson's exquisite work on the birds of Brazil.

TROGON SURUCURA; (Vieill.)

Surucua Trogon.

Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J. & E. Gould.

Printed by J. Ellis Mandel.

TROGON SURUCURA, *Vieill.*

Surucua Trogon.

Specific Character.

Mas. *Trog. vertice, cervice, pectoreque iridescenti-viridibus; facie guttureque nigris; dorso saturatè iridescenti-aureo-viridi in cœruleum ad uropygium vergente; rectricibus intermediis duabus cœrulescenti-viridibus, duabus proximis utrinque pogoniis externis cœrulescenti-viridibus internis nigris, harum omnium apicibus nigris, reliquis dimidio basali nigro apicali albo; remigibus nigrescenti-brunneis, albo ad pogonia externa fimbriatis; secundariis alâque suprà nigro alboque lineolatim punctatimque variis; abdominis medio tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus coccineis.*

Irides saturatè rufescenti-brunneæ; *rostrum* flavescenti-albidum; *pedes* saturatè brunnei.

Fœm. *Fuliginoso-cinerea; ventre imo caudœque tectricibus inferioribus coccineis; alis brunnescenti-nigris, remigibus albo fimbriatis, secundariis plumisque cœteris cinereo-albido fasciatis; rectricibus nigrescenti-brunneis; intermediis sex nigro apiculatis, reliquis albo fimbriatis nisi basin versus pogoniorum internorum.*

Rostrum cinereo-albidum.

Male. Crown of the head, back of the neck, and chest changeable green and violet; throat and face black; back and upper tail-coverts deep changeable golden green, inclining to blue on the rump; the two middle tail-feathers bluish green, the two next on each side with their outer webs only bluish green, the inner black, the whole six tipped with black; the three outer feathers on each side have their basal half black, the remainder white; primaries blackish brown bordered with white on their exterior edges; secondaries and upper part of the wing freckled with markings of black and white; centre of the abdomen and under tail-coverts crimson scarlet; bill yellowish white; irides deep reddish brown; feet dark brown.

Female. Whole of the head, neck, chest, back and rump sooty grey; lower part of the belly and under tail-coverts scarlet; wings brownish black, primaries edged with white; the secondaries and upper part of the wings transversely rayed with greyish white; six centre tail-feathers blackish brown tipped with black, three outer feathers on each side blackish brown margined on their exterior edges and partly so on their inner ones with white; bill greyish white.

Total length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; *bill*, 1; *wing*, 5; *tail*, $5\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi*, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Le Surucua. Azara, Voy. dans l'Amérique Méridionale, tom. iv. No. CCLXX.
———— Ibid., Sonnini's Translation, tom. iv. p. 41.
Trogon Surucura. Vieill., L'Encyclopédie Méthodique, tom. 3. p. 1362.

I HAVE not the slightest hesitation in asserting this species of Trogon to be the *Surucua* of Azara, from whose elaborate work I am consequently induced to insert the following nearly literal translation.

After informing us that *Surucua* is the native name of this bird in Paraguay, he proceeds to state that "it is not common, and it does not quit the largest woods. It generally remains on the upper portions of the trees without descending to the lower branches or to the earth: it sits a long time motionless, watching for insects which may pass within its reach, and which it seizes with adroitness; it is not gregarious, but dwells either in solitude or in pairs; its flight, which is rapid and performed in vertieal undulations, is not prolonged. These birds are so tame as to admit of a near approach; I have seen them killed with a stick They do not migrate, and they are never heard except in the love season; their note then consists but of the frequent repetition of the syllables *pio* in a strong, sonorous and melancholy voice: the male and female answer each other. They form their nest on the trees by digging into the lower part of the nest of a species of ant known by the name of *cupiy*, until they have made a cavity sufficiently large, in which the female deposits in the month of September two white eggs according to some, and four according to others. I have seen the male clinging to a tree, after the manner of the Woodpeckers, occupied in digging a nest with his beak, while the female remained tranquil on a neighbouring tree."

Azara states that he has only seen this bird from Paraguay; I have, however, received it from the southern parts of the Brazils, and a single specimen formed part of the fine collection made by Capt. P. P. King during his survey of the Straits of Magellan. Although I have not been able to ascertain from what precise locality Capt. King's specimen was procured, I am inclined to believe that it has a more extensive range than is generally suspected.

TROGON MELANOCEPHALA.
Black-headed Trogon.

Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J & E. Gould.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

TROGON MELANOCEPHALA.

Black-headed Trogon.

Specific Character.

Trog. capite, gutture, pectoreque nigris; dorso caudæque tectricibus superioribus saturatè viridibus purpureo parum tinctis; alis caudâque nigris, rectricibus intermediis duabus viridi tinctis, extimis utrinque tribus maculâ quadratâ albâ apicali notatis; ventre tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus aurantiacis.

Rostrum cærulescenti-cinereum.

Bill bluish grey; whole of the head, occiput, throat, and chest black; back and upper tail-coverts deep green with a tinge of purple; wings black; breast and under tail-coverts orange; tail black, the two middle feathers tinged with green, and the three outer ones on each side black, tipped with a square spot of white.

Total length, 11½ inches; *bill*, 1; *wing*, 5½; *tail*, 6; *tarsi*, 1.

Trogon melanocephala. Gould, Proceedings of Zool. Soc., Part III.

A single specimen of this new *Trogon* formed part of a series of birds collected in the neighbourhood of Tamaulipas, a district of Mexico situated between Vera Cruz and the Bay of Honduras. Although it possesses several characters by which it may be distinguished from all others of its race, the most novel and striking feature is the colouring of the head and chest, which is uniform dull black, in consequence of which I have given it the specific appellation of *melanocephala*. The specimen above mentioned is now in the collection of the Zoological Society of London, where it will be at all times available to those who may wish to examine it personally. I regret to add that it was much mutilated, although not to such an extent as to prevent me from making an accurate drawing of it. I feel confident that the specimen is that of a fully adult male, and that in point of affinity it is closely allied to *Trog. melanopterus*, from which, independently of its black head, it may readily be distinguished by having less white on the three outer tail-feathers, and by the square manner in which the white is joined to the black.

TROGON PAVONINUS, (Spix.)
Peacock Trogon.

Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J & E. Gould.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

TROGON PAVONINUS, *Spix.*

Pavonine Trogon

Specific Character.

Mas. *Trog. corpore suprà, capite, gutture, pectore, scapularibusque splendenti-viridibus; alis caudâque nigris; caudæ tectricum superiorum intermediis duabus caudam longitudine subæquantibus; ventre tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus coccineis; femoribus tarsisque nigris viridi-splendentibus.*

Irides miniaceæ; *rostrum* ad basin miniaceum ad apicem flavum; *pedes* ochracei.

Fœm. *Capite, gutture, pectoreque saturatè cinereo-brunneis viridi tinctis; ventre tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus coccineis; scapularibus dorsoque viridibus; alis caudâque brunnescenti-nigris, remigum pogoniis externis flavescentibus, rectricibus duabus extimis cinereo-albido obscurè fasciatis.*

Irides brunnescenti-miniaceæ; *rostri* mandibula superior saturatè brunnea, inferior ad basin sordidè miniacea apicem versus in brunneum transiens.

Male. Head, throat, chest, shoulder of the wing and whole of the upper surface rich glossy green; upper tail-coverts green, the two centre feathers reaching the end of the tail but rarely exceeding it; wings and tail black; breast and under tail-coverts rich scarlet; feathers of the thighs and tarsi black with green reflections; irides dark carmine; feet ochre yellow; bill carmine at the base and yellow at the tip.

Female. Head, throat, and chest dark greyish brown tinged with green; upper part of the abdomen dark greyish brown, the lower part and the under tail-coverts deep scarlet; feathers of the thighs and tarsi black with green reflections; shoulders and whole of the upper surface including the upper tail-coverts, which nearly reach to the end of the tail, rich green; wings brownish black with the outer edges of the feathers buff; tail-feathers black, the two outer on each side obscurely rayed with greyish white; upper mandible dark brown, under mandible dusky carmine becoming brown at the point; irides brownish carmine.

Total length, 13½ inches; *bill*, 1¼; *wing*, 7½; *tail*, 7; *tarsi*, ¾.

Trogon pavoninus. Spix, Av. Sp. Nov. vol. 1. pl. xxxv. p. 47.

The *Trogon pavoninus* was first described by Dr. Spix in his work on the birds of Brazil. His account of it, however, is so meagre as to afford us but little insight into its history; and twelve years have now elapsed since the publication of his work without any additional information having been made known. Through the kindness of M. Jean Natterer of Vienna, I am enabled to illustrate both sexes of this species, from very fine specimens which he has confided to my care for that purpose. During his sixteen years' sojourn in the Brazils, M. Natterer had frequent opportunities of observing this bird in a state of nature; and he informs me that it inhabits the high woods bordering the upper parts of the river Amazon and the Rio Negro, where it is only seen among the highest branches of the trees.

Upon examining the contents of the stomach M. Natterer has almost invariably found it to consist of the fruit of a certain species of palm; he therefore concludes that this, together with various berries and stoned fruits, forms its subsistence. It arrives in the localities above mentioned when its favourite fruit is ripe; and when the trees no longer yield an adequate supply it retires again to other districts. In the nature of its food this bird differs from most of the other species, which are well known to subsist principally on insects; and its difference in this respect is accompanied by an equal diversity of form, the wings being more lengthy, the tail less abruptly truncated, the bill destitute of serratures, and the claws strong, curved, and admirably adapted for clinging.

In my description of the magnificent species from Guatimala which I have designated *resplendens*, I have pointed out the characters by which that bird may at all times be distinguished from the one now represented; it will therefore be unnecessary to repeat them here.

Although the females of this bird and of *Trogon resplendens* offer a considerable difference in their plumage from each other, yet they assimilate more nearly than do the females of most other species; for they both possess the rich glossy green plumage, and the upper tail-coverts are alike, but in the present bird they are not so elongated as in *Trog. resplendens*. The young males during the first year resemble the female.

TROGON MELANOPTERUS, (Swains.)
Black winged Trogon.
Young Male.

TROGON MELANOPTERUS, *Swains.*

Black-winged Trogon.

(Young male.)

In the foregoing Plate I have illustrated an adult male and female of this fine species, and in the description I have mentioned the great difference in the colouring of the sexes, and the circumstance of the plumage of the young male of the year being strictly similar to that of the female; the present Plate represents a young male in the intermediate state, when, as will be perceived, it has partially acquired the rich purple of the head, and the mature tail, with the exception of one feather, which still retains the characteristic markings of immaturity. I would here repeat that the adult male of this species has the three outer tail-feathers on each side black at their base with tips of pure white, while the same feathers in young males of the year, and in the females at all ages, are strongly barred with black and white. These changes are always effected by the acquisition of new feathers.

TROGON DIARDII: (Temm.)

Diard's Trogon.

Drawn from Nature & on stone by J. & E. Gould.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

TROGON DIARDII, *Temm.*

Diard's Trogon.

Specific Character.

Mas. *Trog. capite sanguineo; fasciâ nuchali rosaceâ; dorso arenaceo-brunneo; alis albo nigroque minutè fasciatis, remigibus nigris; gutture pectoreque nigris; ventre miniaceo; rectricibus intermediis duabus brunneis nigro apiculatis, duabus proximis utrinque nigris, reliquis ad basin nigris apicem versus nigro alboque marmoratis.*

Fœm. *Fasciâ nuchali nullâ; capite fusco-brunneo; alis brunneo nigroque fasciatis; pectore brunneo; ventre quàm in mare pallidiore.*

Rostrum nigrescens; *orbitæ nudæ* coccineæ; *pedes* flavescenti-brunnei.

Male. Crown of the head deep blood red; throat and chest black; a nuchal band of rose pink separates the rich colouring of the head from the back, which with the upper tail-coverts are dark sandy brown; wings minutely barred with black and white, quills black; breast and under surface carmine; thighs black; two middle tail-feathers rich brown tipped with black, the two next on each side black, the rest black at their base and marbled for the remainder of their length with black and white; bill blackish; bare space round the eye scarlet; feet yellowish brown.

Female. Destitute of the nuchal band and having the top of the head dusky brown; the back and tail as in the male, the outer feathers being less thickly dotted with black; chest brown; wings barred with brown and black; quills black; abdomen pale carmine.

Total length, $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches; *bill*, $1\frac{1}{4}$; *wing*, $5\frac{3}{4}$; *tail*, $6\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi*, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Trogon Diardii. Temm., Pl. Col. 54

The islands of Sumatra and Borneo constitute the native habitat of this beautiful species, which has been dedicated to the memory of an intelligent French naturalist, who in the flower of his youth fell a sacrifice to the unhealthy climate of the East. His name is associated in most of his zoological pursuits with that of the son-in-law of the illustrious Cuvier, the intelligent and zealous Duvaucel.

Like *Trogon Temminckii* it possesses a nuchal band of rose pink, a feature not to be found in any other than these two species.

The general contour of *Trogon Diardii* with its robust bill indicates it to be a bird of considerable power and strength; in these particulars it exceeds *Trogon Temminckii*, from which it also differs in the markings of the three outer tail-feathers, in the total absence of the white pectoral band, and in the colouring of the bare skin round the eyes.

It is the only species yet discovered in the Old World exhibiting any tendency to the barred markings of the three outer tail-feathers, a character so frequently observed in the members of this family inhabiting the new continent: in this instance the white feathers of the tail are covered with fine marbled markings rather than with decided bars.

TROGON MELANOPTERUS; (Swains.)
Black-winged Trogon

Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J. & E. Gould.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

TROGON MELANOPTERUS, *Swains.*

Black-winged Trogon.

Specific Character.

Mas. *Trog. capite suprà guttureque violaceo purpureis; auribus gulâque nigris; dorso uropygioque metallicè viridibus; caudæ tectricibus superioribus purpureis; rectricibus duabus intermediis viridibus purpureo tinctis, proximis duabus utrinque pogoniis, externis viridescenti-purpureis internis nigris, his omnibus nigro apiculatis, cæteris ad basin nigris ad apicem albis; alis nigris; ventre tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus aurantiaco-flavis.*

Irides saturatè brunneæ; *rostrum* cœrulescenti-cinereum, apicem versus subflavescens; *pedes* cœrulescenti-cinerei.

Fœm. *Suprà et ad pectus saturatè plumbeo-cinereus; alis brunnescenti-nigris, secundariis scapularibusque albo transversim strigatis; rectricibus brunnescenti-nigris, extimarum utrinque trium apicibus fasciâque pogonii interni albis.*

Rostrum quàm in mare saturatiùs.

Male. Bill bluish grey inclining to yellow at the tip; crown of the head and chest rich violet purple, throat and ear-coverts black; back and rump rich metallic green; upper tail-coverts purple; two middle tail-feathers green with a tinge of purple, two next on each side black on the inner web, and greenish purple on the outer, the whole six tipped with black; the three outer feathers on each side black at their base and white at their tips; wings black; abdomen and under tail-coverts rich orange yellow; feet bluish grey; irides dark brown.

Female. Bill as in the male but darker; head, chest, and all the upper surface deep leaden grey; wings brownish black; secondaries and scapularies transversely striated with fine lines of white; abdomen and under tail-coverts orange; six middle tail-feathers brownish black, the three outer on each side the same, but tipped with white and having bars of the same colour on their inner webs.

Total length, 10½ to 11½ inches; *bill*, 1⅛; *wing*, 5¼ to 5½; *tail*, 6½; *tarsi*, ⅝.

Trogon violaceus, viridis, curucui, Auct.

Couroucou de la Guiane. Buff. Pl. Enl. 765? young male.

——————— *Cayenne.* Ibid. 766? female.

Although I myself entertain no doubt that the *Trog. violaceus*, *Trog. viridis*, and *Trog. curucui* of different authors all refer to this bird, still the descriptions are so imperfect as to defy all attempts to assign it with any degree of certainty to either of them; and in consequence of this intolerable confusion I am induced to adopt Mr. Swainson's name of *melanopterus* for this common and well-known species.

The *Trogon melanopterus* appears to have a more extensive range than most other species, as it is dispersed, although but sparingly, through a great portion of the Brazils, and several of the West India Islands adjacent to the continent: I would remark, however, that the bird found in the islands is somewhat more diminutive in all its proportions than those from the continent, yet in every other particular they so strikingly accord as, in my opinion, to render their separation unnecessary.

This species gives a preference to dense and almost impenetrable forests, and like the other members of its race is solitary and unsocial in its habits. The male may be distinguished from all others by its large size and by the rich violet colour of its head and chest. The female is more sombre in her colouring, those parts being of a dusky grey which in the male are resplendent green and violet. The young male during the first year resembles the female; and I have frequently observed that while undergoing the changes from youth to maturity, it exhibits a blending of the colouring of the mature male with that of the female, assuming the rich colouring of the head and back, without having exchanged either the whole or any portion of the barred tail-feathers; hence, no doubt, has arisen the confusion among the older authors with respect to this bird, in consequence of their not being acquainted with its immature changes.

In the stomachs of some specimens of this bird which M. Natterer examined, were found the remains of fruit, and an insect nearly allied to *Mantis*.

TROGON COLLARIS, (Vieill.)

Collared Trogon.

Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J. & E. Gould.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

TROGON COLLARIS, *Vieill.*

Collared Trogon.

Specific Character.

Mas. *Trog. suprà aureo-viridis; rectricibus intermediis sex aureo-viridibus nigro apiculatis, pogoniis internis (nisi intermediarum duarum) nigris, cæteris nigro alboque fasciatis; remigibus nigris pogoniis externis albis, secundariis alœque mediæ plumis transversè flexuosim nigro alboque lineatis; auribus gulâque nigris; gutture aureo-viridi; pectore torque lunatâ albâ cincto; ventre caudœque tectricibus inferioribus coccineis.*

Irides saturatè brunneæ; rostrum flavo-aurantiacum; *pedes* saturatè cinerei.

Fœm. *brunnea est ubi mas aureo-viridis; rectricibus tribus extimis utrinque nigro lineolatis punctatisque alboque apiculatis.*

Rostrum brunnescenti-aurantiacum.

Male. Crown of the head and whole of the upper surface rich golden green; throat and ear-coverts black; two middle tail-feathers golden green; the two next on each side golden green on their outer edge, the inner webs being black, and the whole six tipped with black; the three outer feathers on each side strongly barred with black and white; primaries black with their outer edges white; secondaries and middle of the wing transversely rayed with zigzag markings of white and black; a semilunar collar of white separates the golden green of the chest, from the abdomen, which, with the under tail-coverts, is scarlet; bill rich yellowish orange; irides dark brown; feet dark grey.

Female. Head, chest, and upper surface brown; two middle tail-feathers rich chestnut brown, the two next on each side chestnut brown on their outer webs and black on the inner; the three lateral feathers on each side freckled with black and tipped with white; a band of white separates the brown of the chest from the abdomen, which is scarlet as in the male; bill brownish orange.

Total length, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; *bill*, $\frac{5}{8}$; *wing*, $4\frac{3}{4}$; *tail*, $5\frac{1}{4}$; *tarsi*, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Le Couroucou Rosalba. Le Vaill. Hist. Nat. de Couroucous, pl. 6.
Trogon collaris. Vieill. l'Encyclopédie Méthodique, vol. 3. p. 1362.
———— Spix, Av. Sp. Nov. vol. 1. p. 50.

The rich golden green of its plumage, together with the brilliant scarlet of the breast, the strong and decided markings of the tail, and the perfect pectoral band of white, are the principal features by which this elegant species may be distinguished from its congeners; for although the *Trogon elegans* possesses almost the same style of markings, the transverse bars of black that vary its much more elongated tail are considerably finer and more numerous.

The *Trogon collaris* is found in Brazil and Cayenne, from any localities to the north of which countries I have never seen specimens. Although different members of these birds rarely associate, yet M. Natterer informs me that he once observed this species in company with the *Trogon variegatus*, on the banks of the Rio Negro; and he considers that in all probability they were effecting a partial migration, from one part of the country to another: the stomachs of several of this species which he examined contained the remains of fruits and caterpillars.

The plumage of the sexes differs considerably; those parts which in the male are rich golden green, being of a deep brown in the female: the tail of the latter is also extremely different, being entirely destitute of the strong bars of black and white which characterize that of the male.

LITTLE TROGON.

Trogon meridionalis, *(Swains.)*

Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J. & E. Gould.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

TROGON MERIDIONALIS, *Swains.*

Little Trogon.

Specific Character.

Mas. *Trog. capite pectoreque purpureis, aliquando viridi tinctis; auribus guttureque nigris; dorso saturatè aureo-viridi; alis nigrescenti-brunneis, remigibus albo marginatis, secundariis tegminibusque pulverulenti-cinereis; ventre aurantiaco; rectricibus intermediis duabus duarumque proximarum utrinque pogoniis externis viridibus, harum pogoniis internis nigris, his omnibus nigro apiculatis, reliquis albo nigroque fasciatis.*

Rostrum plumbeum, ad apicem pallidiùs; *pedes* saturatè plumbei.

Fœm. *saturatè cœruleo-canus, ventre aurantiaco; alis nigris, secundariis tegminibusque albo transversim lineatis; remigibus tribus extimis utrinque ad basin nigris, pogoniis externis albis nigro fasciatis.*

Male. Crown of the head and chest rich purple, changing to greenish purple in some specimens; throat and ears black; back and upper tail-coverts dark green tinged with gold; wings blackish brown, the primaries edged with white, secondaries and lesser wing-coverts finely powdered with grey; breast and under parts rich orange; middle tail-feathers deep green, two next on each side green on their outer webs and black on the inner, all six tipped with black, three outer feathers on each side strongly barred with lines of black and white; bill lead colour, lighter at the tip; feet dark lead colour.

Female. Whole of the head, chest, back, and six middle tail-feathers dark bluish grey; the three lateral feathers on each side black at their base, their outer edges white barred with black; wings black, secondaries and lesser wing-coverts finely marked with transverse lines of white; under surface orange; bill dark horn colour.

Total length, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; *bill*, 1; *wing*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; *tail*, $4\frac{3}{4}$; *tarsi*, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Trogon meridionalis. Swains.
——— *sulphureus.* Spix, Av. Sp. Nov., vol. 1. pl. xxxviii. p. 48.?

This species is very sparingly dispersed over the northern parts of Brazil, but is more abundant in Cayenne, Trinidad, and the adjacent islands. It is one of the commonest species in our cabinets, there being few collections sent from the last-named countries which do not contain examples.

The birds figured by Dr. Spix under the name of *Trogon sulphureus* are in all probability intended for this species, but in several particulars do not accord with it: I have therefore considered it best to adopt the name assigned to it by Mr. Swainson, who has paid much attention to the South American members of this group.

The sexes offer the usual differences in the colour of their plumage, the male being clothed above with rich green, while the female has the same parts dark bluish grey: the young during the first year are like the female.